Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY
JULY 4, 1931

Ecuador's representative on the Inter-American Commission of Women is greeted at the Pan-American Union by the Union's Director General and members of the National Woman's Party. Left to right, Fanny Bunand-Sevastos, vice-chairman of Young Woman's Council; Dona Rosa Huerta de Viteri Lafronte, wife of the Minister from Equador; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Union; Laura Berrien, member of the National Council of National Woman's Party; and Muna Lee de Munoz Marin, Director of National Activities of National Woman's Party. Miss Sevastos is executive secretary and Miss Berrien and Miss Lee are members of Committee on Nationality of the Inter-American Commission.

Equal Rights

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution Number 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929,
by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House April 25, 1929,
by Representative Frederick W. Magrady,
Pennsylvania.

Why Must She Be Better?

REALLY, the young should be permitted to grow up without antiquated prejudices, curious survivals of the mind patterns of a past age. Yet Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee, told the Young Republicans' Conference in Washington recently:

"The opportunities for young women in politics are boundless, always remembering that a woman office-holder must be better than a man in order to be as good."

We admit that she has to be better to keep her job, things being as they are. But why must she be better to be as good? It makes us a little dizzy to remember that we used to be told that women were too good to be in politics, and likewise that women's goodness would bless and purify politics. Naturally, we never believed either. No more do we today believe that women must be better to be as good. We simply believe that women have and should exercise and should demand recognition of the same right as men to participate in self-government in any way they wish. We believe that women everywhere should be accorded this right, unequivocally, to dignify women, not primarily to dignify self-government, except that self-government, representative government, democracy, and all such terms are misnomers if applied to any government in which women do not participate equally with men.

But, along with various other forms of reaction against women, there is a recrudescence of attacks on the part women have played in politics since they won the ballot. They pick on any woman official charged with any kind of malfeasance or inefficiency in office to prove that women have been disappointing in politics, forgetting the thousands of men who have proved equally disappointing in politics despite their long experience at it. Right in the home town of Representative Ruth Bryan Owen, a good Feminist and an excellent member of Congress, the Miami *Herald* of June 9 grows distressed over the conduct of two women officials, speaking of a woman Secretary of State who was sent to prison and saying that she is the only woman elected to an important State position. As a matter of fact, there have been several highly successful women Secretaries of State, some appointed and some elected, and there are still some in this office and in other important State offices. The article is also inaccurate in saying that all but one of the women who have been elected to the House of Representatives were widows or daughters of successful men politicians. Mary T. Norton and Jeannette Rankin are not widows or daughters of politicians. But such indifference to the facts seems consistent with the general attitude of the editorial writer.

He comments of a Woman's Party leader: "She seems to overlook the fact that the formation of a party openly devoted to the interests of women sets them apart, and is an admission that women are not folks and that they are not inclined to depend on their ability to gain them political preferment."

When the law and the custom no longer set women apart and insist that "women are not folks" and when a woman can gain political preferment on her ability, without being hampered by her sex, there will be no need for the National Woman's Party. Surely no organization is more eager to work itself out of a job than is the organization concentrating upon gaining Equal Rights between men and women. But the National Woman's Party will continue persistently, forcefully, and militantly until complete equality between men and women exists in the laws of our country, in the agreements it has made or may make with other countries, in politics, in industry, in commerce, in the professions, in the home.

But not all editors are like that. We reprint elsewhere in this issue a calm, sensible, and intelligent editorial written by Nelson Antrim Crawford for *Household Magazine*, of which he is editor-in-chief. We likewise reprint the practical advice given by the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of June 13. Of course, National Woman's Party suffrage workers learned that "the best way to bring a man politician to time is to jar him out of his security." It is traditional that the Woman's Party holds the party in power responsible and has been known to "jar men politicians out of their security."

Meanwhile, it is encouraging to hear that one male politician, a candidate for office, is trying in advance to gain security. David Baird, Jr., Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey, wrote to the New Jersey Women's Republican Club these welcome words:

"I announce that my policy will be to extend to women the utmost recognition consistent with public welfare. I hope I may be permitted to say that I believe the fullest recognition of women and the fullest participation in the party councils and activities should be the policy of the Republican Party. It will be mine."

The Old Question Changes

By Ruby A. Black

TEN years ago the question, "Shall married women work?" was a live one, discussed in newspaper and magazine articles and editorials, in "letters to the editor," in debates, in talks to women's clubs. I have many clippings from newspapers of that era on the subject.

Then, prosperity came along, and supercilious young things who had not looked for jobs in 1921 and 1922 thought Feminists seeking the guarantee of Equal Rights through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States were, after all, a little pre-war, fighting a battle that was already won. They were sure that, even if there remain a few musty laws discriminating against women, women, "if they have the stuff," could by their individual efforts win equal opportunities in the economic world.

But the newspapers today, when another depression is upon us, look strangely like those of 1921. The New York *Herald-Tribune Magazine* of May 3, edited by Mrs. William Brown Meloney, under the general management of Mrs. Ogden Reid, published an article, "Shall Married Women Work?" by Belva Cuzzort.

In it is the significant sentence, "It is the women in the higher grades of work who are causing the resentment." Ten years ago when the newspapers were headlining the same old question, I wrote an article published later in *The Nation* pointing out that fact. Miss Cuzzort's article points out that one out of every five working women is married, that one out of eleven wives is a worker, that they are not working for pin money but for a living for themselves and their dependents.

The article says that sixteen married women discharged from a New England plant furnished a Feminist organization with information on the way they spent their earnings, all showing that they worked for the same reason that unmarried women or men, married or single, work. It also quotes Agnes Peterson of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor as finding in one plant that all the women, but none of the unmarried men, were supporting one or more relatives. When this fact was pointed out to the head of the plant, he confessed that he had never until then thought of the fact that his sister had always supported her—and his—parents.

Miss Cuzzort also referred to the National Woman's Party's interview with President Hoover urging that women, married or single, not be discriminated against in public employment in the present emergency.

But somebody needs now, it seems to me, to write an article on "Can Married Women Work?" meaning, not can they work and keep their homes and their health, but can they find jobs with the present discriminations against them.

There is no need to repeat in these pages the accounts of the discharge of married women by public and private employers and the pressure being brought for such discrimination against women. But there are recent headlines: "Two Married Women to Leave City's Employ," and the next day in the same paper, "Five More Married Women to Lose Jobs."

These headlines are from the Providence (Rhode Island) *Journal* of May 22 and 23. The first two women discharged, Mary S. Hutchinson, chief clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and Mildred G. Allen, stenographer in the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, refused to go before a committee to submit to an examination into their financial affairs. Four of the next five fired were nurses and the other a clerk. A large number of married women, forced to undergo the indignity doubtless because of their urgent need, appeared before the committee to try to prove that they had to make a living.

Publicity-seeking Representative John Dykstra of the Michigan Legislature got a baby carriage, put a big sign on it, "Here Comes John Dykstra's Married Woman's Bill," and wheeled the bill forbidding women to hold jobs across to the State Senate when the House of Representatives passed it. The Senate sensibly refused to consider the bill and the House later recalled it, tabling the measure permanently.

The Wisconsin Legislature passed a resolution opposing the employment of married women in public service but not prohibiting it.

The Women's Bureau likewise gives out the news that proposals made by some groups in Germany to displace married women workers with men as a means of "solving" the unemployment situation have not received strong support. Of the 11,400,000 women workers in Germany, 3,700,000 are married. There are 5,000,000 unemployed in the country. The women's trade unions, the government employees, and salaried employees came to the defense of the married woman.

Of the 3,700,000 married working women in Germany, 2,810,495 are working jointly with their families in agriculture, industry, and commerce. They have contacts more or less with their homes. These and those engaged in the liberal professions or themselves heading important undertakings can not be replaced by men, it is argued.

It appears after carefully considering the arguments that there would remain 708,061 who perhaps might be replaced. But even here a modification is necessary. There are within this group 218,000 married women agricultural workers who are obliged by the contracts of their husbands to place their labor at the disposal of the employer. Also those who are domestic servants and nurses fall within a special category.

Those who defend the married woman worker point out that after all deductions are allowed, there would be but 500,000 who might be replaced by men. This figure is insignificant in comparison with the 5,000,000 unemployed persons.

The Women's Bureau continues:

"A three-fold burden is placed on the shoulders of the married woman who toils for wages. She has the burden of housekeeping, the burden of caring for children, and the additional burden of industrial labor. To dismiss her would bring about many economic difficulties as well as subject her to an injustice.

"The German trade unions have always defended the right of a woman to employment. The textile workers, 60 per cent. of whom are women, take their part in the argument. They have protested against suggestions which if followed would throw out of employment a large number of workers. Viewing the situation recently, the union of Christian textile workers called for a five-day week schedule as a means of solving unemployment rather than dismissing women workers.

"Those married women who are engaged in public service have pointed to the constitution which provides for their employment and to section 128 promising a repeal of all legislation prejudicial to the woman worker.

"A committee of experts appointed by the Government to study unemployment did not propose any legal measures against women in 'double employment.' In respect to married workers, the committee was divided in its opinion. A majority of the committee proposed that married workers be encouraged to retire in return for an allowance, while the minority urged that married women public servants be dismissed, also in return for an allowance, provided their subsistence is guaranteed."

In Kansas, too, the question has become one hotly discussed in politics. The Topeka *Daily Capital* asks:

"Query: What is the difference in job qualifications between a woman who has a husband with an income and a man who has a business that gives him an income?

"Apparently that is one of the questions that Governor Woodring proposes to answer, in favor of the man."

The occasion arose over the discharge, effective May 1, of Lola Crow, clerk for the State Board of Administration and secretary of the State Board of Regents. Some thought Mrs. Crow was discharged because she is a Republican, not because she is a wife, for an unmarried woman was fired next. But it was admitted by Ed Armold, vice-chairman of the Board of Administration, that the question of a marriage would enter into the discharge of women. Leslie Wallace, secretary to Governor Harry Woodring, also insisted that a married woman whose husband has an income should not have State employment. But when asked if a man with a successful business and an independent income might be barred from public employment, Secretary Wallace "squirmed a little bit," according to the *Daily Capital,* and said:

"Of course, if you want an executive for an important position, the chances are you will have to pick a man who has been successful and has a good position."

Clif Stratton, State Capitol reporter and sometime National Capital correspondent for the *Daily Capital,* not often a Feminist, always a Republican, wrote in a later issue of the newspaper:

"The war of the sexes, much advertised by the Feminists and the intelligentsia, now threatens to break out in Kansas.

"And in the office of that bachelor governor, Harry Woodring, at that.

"Just at present there is a little tempest in the State House over whether or not Governor Woodring and his administration have discharged a woman clerk because some Democrat wanted the job, or because the clerk was a married woman with a husband earning a salary.

"It may be remembered that last winter Governor Woodring was widely quoted on a remark to the effect that he didn't believe married women who had husbands to support them should hold jobs when married men or helpless unmarried women needed the jobs.

"As the story went the rounds, the Governor had announced a policy against the employment of married women in the State service. But as a matter of fact the Governor never went that far. He just said that other factors being equal, women whose husbands had good incomes should not have job precedence over those men or women who were in worse need of jobs.

"In other words, it has been explained, the need for a job should be given consideration in considering the naming of employes. If the applicant has an independent source of income, and does not need the wages or salary attached to the job asked for or held, then someone else should hold that job that does need the income.

"The remark caused considerable comment, most of it favorable, some critical, at the time.

"The favorable comment is easy to understand. Anyone out of a job, or who wants a State job, is in favor of any plan that will displace a jobholder and create an opening.

"So all these applauded.

"So also did those who do not believe in women working—for pay—at all.

"On the other hand, there were some critical comments. One woman wrote a letter to the *Daily Capital's* public letter box, suggesting that if only those who were supporting families be placed on the payroll then—

"'Well,' she says, 'Governor Woodring does not have any children to support. Therefore he should resign in favor of a father with a family of children to support.'

"But the Governor has so far shown no signs of yielding to this gentle blandishment.

"Of course, if State appointments are to be on the basis of 'need,' some of the appointments made so far by Governor Woodring would be out of line with that policy. It is doubtful if the following, or any of them, were in the breadline when the Governor named them to State positions—in fact, there was some talk that they 'made sacrifices to serve the State.'

"Guy T. Helvering, banker, lawyer, merchant, chief of the State committee, named State highway director at $5,000 a year.

"Leslie Wallace, Larned publisher, named private secretary.

"E. R. Sloan, Holton attorney, named to the supreme bench.

"Ed Armold of Chapman, George McCarty of Lecompton, W. F. O'Brien of St. Paul—all well-to-do citizens.

"Forrest Luther of Cimarron, named on the highway commission, one of the wealthiest men in Southwest Kansas.

"And so on—Governor Woodring seems to have been looking for ability rather than 'neediness' in making his appointments.

"But the 'no jobs for married women' slogan stuck around in background, waiting for a chance to pounce. . . . .

"And this much farther, perhaps. What is known as the 'Topeka crowd' in State politics for some reason wants to force the Governor to discharge a woman official who holds a responsible position. She was named by Governor Paulen; reappointed by Governor Reed, and committed the crime of being loyal to Reed while he was Governor. So the 'Topeka boys' want her punished. She is married, so if they can commit the Governor to the policy of firing all married women she would walk the plank.

"Just the same, the 'sex' war is on in some Kansas political circles; the question of whether married women should hold State jobs is being discussed pro and con. It may even become a campaign issue. You never can tell."

High Points in Woman's Party Activities

A BIRDSEYE view of the work actually done by the Woman's Party during the past nine months is given in a calendar of salient achievements drawn up and presented by Muna Lee, director of national activities, at the June Council meeting in Catonsville, Maryland, and an interesting summary prepared in connection with it by Anna Jackson Sloan, chairman of the Committee on Maintenance of Activities.

This report covers only the work in which national headquarters was directly concerned, not the work of State branches or the legislative work in State legislatures. Later reports will cover these activities.

Strongly evidencing the necessity of supporting the Woman's Party during this period of depression, of organized attack upon women's elementary right to work and to live, the record, month by month, touching only upon the most important events, runs as follows:

OCTOBER:

Organization and broadcasting through press of nationwide protest against discharge of married women and of women from nightwork.

Demand that more women be called for jury service in District of Columbia.

Protest against nightwork ban presented by Woman's Party officers to president and chairman of Board of Directors of Cotton Textile Institute, in New York City.

NOVEMBER:

Intensification of nation-wide press campaign against industrial discrimination.

Talks by Burnita Shelton Matthews and Muna Lee at annual meeting of Southern Women's Educational Conference, Hotel Mayflower, Washington, resulting in favorable expressions on a married woman's right to work, and in excellent press accounts of sentiment for industrial equality demonstrated by meeting.

Showing of Suffrage lantern slides at Hotel Willard.

DECEMBER:

Philadelphia Conference.

Hearing on Cable nationality bills, with Burnita Shelton Matthews conducting.

JANUARY:

Dedication of Alva Belmont House with nationwide radio hook-up. Two United States Senators, Mrs. Wiley,

Doris Stevens, and Leonora Speyer on program.
Deputation to President asking him to withstand industrial inequality and uphold Equal Rights Amendment.
Hearing on Equal Rights Amendment before Senate Judiciary Committee, with Maud Younger conducting.
Hearing on bill for condemnation of block containing Alva Belmont House, before Committee on Buildings and Grounds, Burnita Shelton Matthews conducting.

FEBRUARY:

Two nation-wide radio hookups, with United States Senators and Maud Younger.
Memorial exercises for Susan B. Anthony before monument in Capitol.
Deputation to Governor Pinchot, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, against industrial inequality.

MARCH:

Telegrams to Governors protesting discriminatory legislation.
Second hearing on Cable Bill, Mrs. Matthews conducting.
Passage of Cable Nationality Bill.
Boston Conference.

APRIL:

Deputation to Governor Pollard of Virginia against discriminatory legislation.
Sending of Josephine Casey to Georgia to organize women in textile industry for Equal Rights Amendment.
Protest against deportation of Lillian Larsh, resulting in feature stories, and news stories all over United States and Canada, and commendatory editorials in Baltimore *Sun*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and many other leading papers.
Presentation of Monroe Tablet to Monroe Shrine in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

MAY:

Party Workers' Conference, Washington. Nationwide radio hookup for Doris Stevens and Laura Berrien.
Organized protest against Department of Labor's sending representative to Geneva for avowed purpose of upholding no-night-work convention resulting in public announcement by Secretary of Labor of recall of representative.
Letters to diplomatic representatives advising them of new nationality law.

JUNE:

Transmission to national and State authorities, and to diplomatic representatives of Latin American governments, of resolutions passed at Party Workers' Conference.
Deputation to Assistant Secretary Husband of Department of Labor to ask that no American-born woman ever again be deported without being advised of her privilege of applying for reinstatement as United States citizen.

BRIEFLY summarizing the foregoing calendar, Mrs. Sloan calls attention to the fact that the National Woman's Party, almost single-handed, has carried on the campaign during this era of depression on behalf of women in industry. Women have been put out of work by legislation and by regulation. They have had their night work jobs taken from them. Married women have been threatened with discharge. The Party has vigorously opposed any such action. There is no doubt, Mrs. Sloan says, that legislation discriminating against women in industry has in many States been blocked by the National Woman's Party, and many women, not members of the Party, are drawing their weekly pay envelopes because of the fight for women the Party has carried on.

When the United States Labor Department announced that it was sending a representative to the International Labor Conference in Geneva to work for industrial discrimination against women, the immediate protest of the National Woman's Party, through the press, resulted in the recall from Switzerland of the delegate before she reached the place of meeting.

The National Woman's Party conducted hearings and lobbied successfully for the bill providing that henceforth the American woman shall not automatically lose her citizenship on marriage to a foreigner. All over the country press dispatches and editorials gave the Woman's Party credit for this magnificent piece of work.

Then there was the case of the deportation of Lillian Larsh, the American-born wife of a Canadian married under the old law. This was made a *cause celebre* by the Woman's Party. Chairman Johnson of the Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives has agreed to introduce a bill next year which will, in all probability, not only result in the repatriation of Lillian Larsh, but will forever prevent any American-born woman from being deported from the country of her birth.

"These are but a few of the really fundamental things the National Woman's Party is doing," says Mrs. Sloan. "An insistent campaign of publicity, with a view to educating the public as to the meaning of the Equal Rights movement is now being carried on uninterruptedly. The working women of Georgia are being organized to voice their demands for Equal Rights by Josephine Casey. Conferences have been held in Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington. The dedication of the National Headquarters was an international affair.

"Abroad, Mrs. Belmont's home in France is a world headquarters for Feminism. The magnificent work of Doris Stevens and Alice Paul on behalf of an equal world code of nationality is of highest international significance. In a recent letter to headquarters Mrs. Belmont says: 'The recognition the Woman's Party is receiving in Washington and in Geneva is almost unbelievable'."

Destroying Depression

THAT women cannot be blamed for the business slump and should rather be looked to for invaluable help in bringing about business recovery is an idea that has been emphasized in two significant speeches recently—one by a woman defending her sex, and one by a man high in government administration of commerce.

Catherine McNelis, president of Tower Magazines, Inc., asserted at a recent session of the Federation of Women's Advertising Clubs in New York that it is men and not women who retard buying. She argued that women are anxious to buy because they wish for beauty and romance in their lives. Miss McNelis also took occasion to criticize President Hoover for his omission of women from his discussson of the country's economic problems.

Recognition of the praiseworthy part being played by women in the present economic crisis was, however, forthcoming in a speech made by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, before the Zonta Clubs at Cleveland on the day following Miss McNelis's talk.

This official recognition of the important part which women play in industry appeared the more significant coming so promptly after a woman had voiced a demand for recognition, though it was probably a coincidence that Dr. Klein spoke on this subject.

After speaking of the increasing numbers of working women, Dr. Klein referred to that "most important job of all," home-making. He said that, as custodian of the family budget, women will probably do more than any one or any thing in shaping the future curve of the business cycle.

Dr. Klein also cited figures to disprove the charge that women through abuse of the installment system of buying had brought about a dangerously abnormal consumption of household goods, contrib-

uting to the present depression, but warned against the temptation to abuse the use of charge accounts, return of goods, and delivery of goods, whereby costs of industry are needlessly increased.

"There seems to be a feeling that this depression is chiefly, if not entirely, a workman's and business man's affair, with but a minor part played therein by women. It is being taken for granted in some quarters at least that theirs is simply the part of passive non-combatants encouraging the warriors and comforting the wounded," said Dr. Klein.

"But, as a matter of fact, they have been exceedingly active and energetic in measures of constructive helpfulness. Appraising the situation with true feminine shrewdness, and approaching it with typical self-devotion and an understanding of the basic needs, our American women have given themselves vigorously to the carrying out of many projects that promise substantial betterment."

Press Comment

Women and the Law

Nelson Antrim Crawford, in the Household Magazine

ONE unfeministic reader has asked me how I reconcile my advocacy of more activity by women in law-making and the administration of justice with the not at all creditable recent revelations regarding a prominent woman magistrate.

My answer is, that I don't think that one swallow makes a summer, or that one unfit woman magistrate should disqualify all women for interest in justice. If this held good, all men would have been disqualified long ago, for incompetent, oppressive, and corrupt male judges were commonplaces for hundreds of years. I still am of the opinion that women, not having usually a legalistic point of view, are well fitted to clean some of the cobwebs out of our halls of justice.

I do not mean by this that all women, or most women, are fitted to be judges. I believe that the judicial temperament—the ability to weigh matters without emotional bias — is possessed by a small minority of persons, either women or men.

The Unrewarded Feminine Vote

Milwaukee Sentinel, June 13, 1931.

WEARY grow the ways of the woman in politics, say members of the National Woman's Party in conference at Washington. Men let them play a part in campaigns, encourage them to give "class" to gatherings and management, smile on their efforts, and then ignore them when the loaves and fishes are to be distributed.

The charge, no doubt, is correct. Wisconsin women themselves know something of this matter. It will be recalled that last year, when George Vits found it necessary to delegate his powers as a member of the Republican National Committee to someone else, Mrs. Harry E. Thomas, the national committeewoman, was ignored until she and her friends raised a mighty rumpus that finally brought action from the banks of the Potomac. She wanted her share in patronage — and got it.

That, we suppose, is about the way the women will get it, everywhere. If they are content with compliments and smiles, they will get compliments and smiles. This is still a man's political world, in which a man politician will sidetrack his best friend if necessary. And he certainly will sidetrack the ladies if he can.

Not that we especially concur in the thought that the women should be given an office for every block of votes they deliver. We think that is a low ideal. They say they go unrewarded. Well, the greatest reward they could get would be in creating better administration of government. That is the thing we thought the women would do, and we trust they have not forgotten it in their discovery of the loaves and fishes.

However, since it is human nature to want rewards, the logic of the thing would compel one to say that the women have a right to object to the treatment they get. The men took them in as political partners, didn't they? Now let the men share as partners.

And here is a tip for the forlorn and unrequited ladies. The best way to bring a man politician to time is to jar him out of his security. If he thinks he is going to lose, he'll talk turkey quickly enough.

Feminist Notes

Honorary Degrees

TWO outstanding American women were honored by the receipt of honorary degrees from Russell Sage College on June 8, and one of the two won her award partly because she is a woman and a mother.

The two women are Lillian Moller Gilbreth, consulting engineer, who was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of science; and Representative Ruth Bryan Owen, who received an honorary degree of doctor of humane letters.

In making the award to Mrs. Gilbreth, President James Laurence Meader of the college said:

"We consider your life thus far has been one of remarkable achievement. A mother of eleven children, you also have found time to evolve an eminent career for yourself outside the home as an industrial physchologist, expert in scientific management, consulting engineer, lecturer, and writer."

To Mrs. Owen, he said:

"We feel that few women in America today are doing more than you to promote good citizenship, high ideals of home life, and sound training for children."

Woman Protects Miners

AT the risk of losing her personal fortune, Josephine Roche is fighting the proposed wage cut in Colorado mines, according to *Labor,* railroad brotherhoods' weekly publication.

Labor, which always so unfairly misrepresents the demand of women for equality in industrial legislation, does not, of course, observe the irony and the fairness and the generosity displayed by Miss Roche in owning and operating the only coal concern in Colorado which operates on a union basis. Miss Roche makes her contracts with officials of the United Mine Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the American Federation of Labor continues to fight justice and equality for women.

Miss Roche is president and chief owner of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company. Non-union coal operators asked the State Industrial Commission for permission to cut wages. The United Mine Workers and the State Federation of Labor protested. Miss Roche's company joined the unions in fighting the cut, and issued a vigorous statement that her company would continue its policy of "high wages and industrial justice."

When will the American Federation of Labor repay its debt to such women as Miss Roche by standing for industrial justice for women?

Poet Honored

ANOTHER first is the elevation of the Comtesse de Noaille, the poet, to the rank of a commander of the Legion of Honor, according to the *International Women's News.*

Rights

APPARENTLY a mother's rights to her children, though settled by law, expires when she does.

Marie Martens married Clark Lewis Boulware just after the war. They had two children.

She divorced him several years ago, winning the custody of their children. When she died last year she directed her brother, William C. Martens, in her will to care for the children.

Boulware sued to obtain custody of his children. His writ of habeas corpus was dismissed by Justice Witscheif, but on an appeal Justice Witscheif's ruling was reversed, the court holding that "the mother could not provide by will for the cusody of the children, and under the law a surviving parent has the right to keep them," despite past testimony and evidence to the contrary.

Another Victory

PRECEDENTS have perished and women have won a victory in Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

For years it was a foregone conclusion that a boy should be the business manager of the high school newspaper in Oshkosh, and that if girls had to have any positions at all on the paper, they must serve as assistants or be supervised by masculine master-minds. Not so, next year, for girls have been elected to all the principal staff positions and will be the managerial force of *The Index* in 1931-32.

Charlotte Fitzgerald has been named business manager; Doris Hennig, assistant business manager; Amorette Jones, advertising supervisor; Elizabeth Duenkel, circulation manager; and Jane Jones, assistant circulation manager.

Oh, yes, they're going to let a boy, Melvin Villwock, manage the money they make. Treasurer during the past year, he will continue in that job next year.

Women and the Air Again

AMELIA EARHART, first woman to fly the Atlantic and one of most technically proficient aviators in the country, has been elected vice-president of the National Aeronautics Association.

In announcing her election, Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, president of the group, said:

"Miss Earhart's election to the important post of vice-president of the National Aeronautics Association indicates the increasing part women are taking in the development of American aeronautics."

As though we didn't know it!

Miss Earhart has been an active member of the association's advisory board since 1929.

Highest Honors in "Men's" Courses

STELLA RUDERSDORF of Houston, Texas, received her Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Texas on June 8 and graduated with the highest honors in the law school. She not only thus became the first girl to graduate with top honors, but, as a result of her high scholastic standing, was elected the first woman member of the Order of the Coif in Texas, a national honorary legal fraternity.

At the University of Nebraska, Meredith Thomas, who in 1929 invaded the until-then no-woman's land of the Engineering College of the University and received a degree in civil engineering, again gained "a first" for herself. This year she became the first woman to win a master's degree in engineering at the University.

At the same university Louise Westover won her degree in chemical engineering to become the second woman graduate in that department.

Both of these State universities are co-educational, but Georgetown University at Washington is historically and determinedly a masculine college. Yet even it has conceded a point of late years and has a course in dental hygiene in connection with its dental school, which women may take. A class of about ten women dental hygienists graduated from the bachelor institution this year.

Business Women in Mexico

WOMEN in business in Mexico are increasing and are organizing. Mexico recently took part for the first time in the international movement of organized business women, and a banquet was held in Mexico City, at which 125 business and professional women met and discussed plans for permanent organization and regular meetings.

Emilia Enriquez de Rivera, the editor and publisher of Mexico's only woman's paper, *El Hogar* (*The Hearthstone*), is one of the leaders in the movement. She addressed the banquet-meeting on "The Woman Who Carries on a Business Career in Mexico."

News from the Field

The Deputation to Mr. Husband

AS an aftermath of the famous Larsh case involving the deportation as an alien of a woman native of Detroit, Michigan, who had been deprived of her United States citizenship because of her marriage to a foreigner, officials of the National Woman's Party called upon the United States Labor Department on Saturday, June 20, to urge the promulgation of a regulation to prevent future similar deportations.

Burnita Shelton Matthews, chairman of the Lawyers' Council of the Woman's Party, headed the delegation, which was composed also of Muna Lee, Director of National Activities, and Margaret Luers of the Young Women's Council.

"A careful study of the legal aspects of the Larsh case indicates that the deportation as an alien of this native-born American woman is inconsistent with the spirit of recent legislation, providing by a simple process for the restoration of United States citizenship to those women who have been deprived of it on account of marriage to foreigners," Mrs. Matthews informed Assistant Secretary Husband.

There are recent decisions of Federal courts holding that the deportation of an alien woman married to a United States citizen is not permissible because inconsistent with the right of naturalization which she acquired under the Cable Act. That reasoning, according to Mrs. Matthews, applies with greater force to the native-born woman entitled under the Cable Act to the restoration of citizenship taken from her without her consent, and solely because of her marriage to an alien.

If the Department insists, however, upon deporting native-born women married to aliens, Mrs. Matthews asked that a rule be adopted requiring that any native-born woman under consideration for deportation be first advised of her right under the Cable Act to apply for restoration of citizenship.

Mr. Husband assured the deputation that he was in accord with their belief that American-born women in danger of deportation should be advised of their right to make application to regain citizenship; and said that he would endorse a regulation making obligatory the giving of such information on the part of the authorities.

Open Door International

MARGARET WHITTEMORE of California, a member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, has been appointed delegate, and Emily Smith of Minnesota has been appointed alternate by the National Woman's Party to the Second Conference of the Open Door International for the economic emancipation of the woman worker, which will be held in Stockholm, August 17 to 21.

The Stockholm Conference will discuss in particular the world-wide attack on woman's right to work during the prevailing economic depression; and methods of securing equal pay for equal work.

Margaret Whittemore, Woman's Party delegate, has long been a leader in the Feminist movement in the United States. During the suffrage campaign she traveled by stage and motor and on horseback

talking to isolated women on the farms and arguing with cowboys at their round-up. She was one of the first group of White House pickets to serve the jail sentence, and is one of the eighty-nine who wear the famous prison pin.

Emily Smith, who has been for some time resident in Geneva, has been active there in working for an equal nationality convention through the League of Nations.

Both Miss Whittemore and Mrs. Smith were on the delegation which appealed recently to Albert Thomas, head of the office of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, to uphold the principle of Equal Rights in industry.

The object of the Open Door International is to secure that a woman shall be free to work and be protected as a woman worker on the same terms as a man; that legislation and regulations dealing with conditions and hours, payment, entry, and training shall be based upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker; and to secure for a woman, irrespective of marriage or childbirth, the right at all times to decide for herself whether or not she shall engage in paid work without danger of being deprived of this right by legislation or regulation.

In the one year since the formation of the Open Door International, branches, groups, and affiliated societies have joined the organization in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Sweden, and the United States. Individual members also are enrolled from these countries and from Australia, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland. There is a headquarters in London and a permanent office in Geneva.

Garden Party Tea

THE new members of the Woman's Party were guests of honor at a garden party at Alva Belmont House on Sunday afternoon, June 28, from 4 to 6.

Plans for the summer were discussed, and tea was served under the trees in the garden where the famous roses make vivid pools of color. While there was no formal program, brief reports were made upon different phases of Woman's Party activities during the past several months.

Mrs. Paul Myron Linebarger, District chairman, and the other District officers were hostesses.

Business and Professional Women

THE first biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs will be held in Richmond, Virginia, on July 6-11. Approximately 2,500 delegates, representing 1,300 local business and professional women's clubs, are expected to attend.

For two days before the actual opening of the convention on July 7, meetings of the board of directors and occupational round tables will be held. Women specialists in many fields will be brought together in the round-table sessions, including workers in advertising, teaching, cafeteria management, library work, salesmanship, the law, transportation, insurance, journalism, purchasing, personnel and employment work, real estate, finance, retail store service. A special round table will be held for women in public office and another for radio employees and executives.

A series of special breakfasts for women careerists will be featured. Judge Camilla Kelly of Memphis, Tennessee, will speak at a breakfast for women judges; Ora H. Snyder, millionaire candy manufacturer of Chicago, at one for owners of businesses; and a Western sheep rancher at an "unusual occupations" breakfast.

Classes in parliamentary law, citizenship, community service, and personal grooming will be held during the week. Catherine Oglesby of New York City will conduct the classes in personal grooming, an innovation at a business women's convention.

There will also be a press dinner with representatives of leading women's magazines attending, and Marjorie Shuler of the *Christian Science Monitor* presiding.

Governor John Garland Pollard will open the historic Governor's Mansion to the delegates on Monday evening, July 6.

Immediately after the session, a delegation from the United States will sail for the Federation's first International Congress in Vienna, Austria, July 26-30.

Discrimination against women in the various countries will be an important topic at this congress.

The Federation has conducted an investigation to determine how many engineering societies, chambers of commerce, medical associations, bar associations, and similar organizations refuse membership to women who are technically qualified for it. Each country will report the results of its own investigation and discussion will hinge upon how the barriers can be removed.

American women will be prominent on the program and Lena Madesin Phillips of New York, president of the International Federation, will preside at the sessions.

Various committees have been working out a permanent program for the Federation, which was organized last August at Geneva, and their chairmen will report. Mme. M. G. Heriot, leading Paris publisher, is chairman of the committee on commercial exchange, which is gradually developing facilities for marketing women's products on an international scale. Dr. Maria Castellani of Italy, an actuary in the International Labor Office at Geneva, will speak for the committee on fine arts, which is attempting a similar service for artists.

Women's part in the world's tangled economic situation will also be discussed.

TWO MILLION DOLLAR FUND

Treasurer's Report

LAURA BERRIEN, *Treasurer*
R. E. HAYCOCK, *Auditor*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to May 15, 1931, $1,872,648.46.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, May 15, 1931, to June 15, 1931:

Miss Mathilde and Miss Eva Ammen, Mont.	$5.00
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Craig, D. C.	3.00
Mrs. W. B. Crowell, D. C.	3.00
Miss Jessie Dell, D. C.	25.00
Mrs. Isaac H. Dixon, Md.	5.00
Mrs. Rita S. Donell, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Peter A. Drury, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. Anna C. Earle, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Ruth Allison Hudnut, Md.	3.00
Mrs. William Kent, Calif.	100.00
(Pledge for Equal Rights)	
Miss Alma Lutz, Mass.	100.00
Miss Esther B. McLaughlin, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Alice Paul, N. J.	25.00
(Pledge for Equal Rights)	
Mrs. Dwight Clark, D. C.	50.00
Mrs. Sarah Pell, N. Y.	50.00
Mrs. Mabel Rankin, W. Va.	1.00
Mrs. Laura C. Stonebraker, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. D. Fenton Thompson, Ind.	1.00
Miss Emma Wheeler, D. C.	3.00
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. Edith Beck Zappone, D. C.	3.00
District Branch, Headquarters share of dues for following members (all in excess of 25 cents kept by Branch):	
Mrs. Jennie O. Berliner	.25
Mrs. M. A. Bradburn	.25
Miss Lois Brown	.25
Mrs. Elizabeth Murray Byers	.25
Miss Helen Carson	.25
Mrs. Dean Cherrier	.25
Mrs. Agnes E. Cooper	.25
Mrs. Cordelia Cooper	.25
Mrs. Hoggatt Clopton	.25
Miss Alice A. Driggs	.25
Mrs. Regina Drown	.25
Mrs. E. H. Elliott	.25
Mrs. Agnes Greene Foster	.25
Mrs. Sarah K. Frizell	2.25
Mrs. Paul Heyl	.25
Mrs. Paul Myron Linebarger	2.
Mrs. O. W. Menk, Va.	.25
Mrs. Carl E. Nelson	.25
Miss Mary Dean Powell	.25
Mrs. Fred Smith	.25
Mrs. Andrew Stewart	2.25
Miss Bessie Orme Sweet	.25
Miss Blanche Wise	.25
Maryland Branch, Md.	85.00
New York State Branch, Buffalo, N. Y., Headquarters share of dues for members	3.00
New York Branch, Headquarters share of dues for following members (all in excess of 25 cents kept by Branch):	
Mrs. Aspinall	.25
Mrs. Bailey	.25
Mrs. R. Bauer	.25
Miss Bermers	.25
Mrs. M. A. Bourke	.25
Miss Burns	.25
Mrs. Collins	.25
Miss Conklin	.25
Mrs. Debevoise	.25
Mrs. J. Delaney	.25
Miss Eberle	.25
Mrs. France	.25
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Miss M. E. Henry	.25
Mrs. Hughes	.25
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Mrs. Lyston	.25
Mrs. Anna Maher	.25
Mrs. McInernay	.25
Miss McKeon	.25
Mrs. McLaughlin	.25
Mrs. McNamara	.25
Mrs. S. Nelson	.25
Mrs. Nolan	.25
Mrs. O'Connor	.25
Mrs. Phoebe Sanders	.25
Mrs. Schilling	.25
Miss Isabel Strachan	.25
Virginia Branch, Va.	10.00
Returns from dinner for Party Workers' Conference	218.00
Sale of literature	3.60
Refunds from telephone	20.46
Rent	248.50
Total receipts, May 15 to June 15, 1931	$959.71
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to June 15, 1931	$1,873,608.17

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